



Wednesday Morning, Sept'r 21, 1870.

## The Indians and Their Lands.

That part of the Terms of Confederation which alludes to the Indians and their lands is entitled to consideration. Section 13 reads as follows:—

"The charge of the Indians and the trusteeship and management of the Lands Reserved for their use and benefit, shall be assumed by the Dominion Government, and a policy as liberal as that hitherto pursued by the British Columbia Government shall be continued by the Dominion Government after the Union. To carry out such a policy tracts of land of such extent as it has hitherto been the practice of the British Columbia Government to appropriate for that purpose shall from time to time be conveyed by the Local Government in trust for the use and benefit of the Indians on application of the Dominion Government; and in case of disagreement between the two Governments respecting the quantity of such tracts of land to be so granted, the matter shall be referred for the decision of the Secretary of State for the Colonies."

We desire to draw particular attention to the fact that the policy of the Dominion Government, in dealing with the Indians of this Colony, is to be as liberal as that hitherto pursued by our Government, and that such tracts of land as it has hitherto been the practice of our Government to appropriate for that purpose, shall, from time to time, be conveyed to the Dominion Government. It must be within the knowledge of most of our readers that the absence of anything having the slightest claim to be called an Indian policy has constituted one of the stock grievances of the past; and it is equally notorious that the ridiculously large and promiscuous so-called Indian Reserves have been a chronic subject of complaint, and have in several parts of the Colony seriously retarded settlement. Under these circumstances we can only express unqualified surprise that such words as those to which we have directed particular attention should have found their way into the Official Terms. No such words were incorporated into the Terms sent to Ottawa. The Legislature would never have permitted the perpetration of such a grim joke as these words, imply. Indeed words not unsimilar were proposed to be inserted during the passage of the Terms through the local Legislature; but they evoked only ridicule. Their appearance in the Terms agreed upon at Ottawa is, therefore, something demanding explanation. If the passage referred to were nothing more dangerous than a very ill-timed joke it might be permitted to pass, in consideration of the satisfactory nature of the Terms, taken as a whole. But it is impossible to conceal the fact that serious and most injurious consequences may lurk beneath words so fraught with irony to those at all familiar with the facts. Not that we have any misgivings as to the Indian Policy of the Dominion. In no part of North America have the affairs of the aboriginal tribes been so successfully, we may say so admirably managed as they have in Canada; and it is, therefore, with the utmost satisfaction we hail the extension of the Indian Policy of the Dominion to this Colony. But it is in the question of Indian Reserves that we discover dissatisfaction, if not alarm. It has already been stated that the so-called Indian Reserves in this Colony are ridiculously large and ill defined. The settlers in several districts on this Island as well as in the Mainland part of the Colony will fully bear out these remarks. We could point to instances where these reserves are, both as to size and location, a most serious obstruction to settlement; while in others they have been the occasion of fatal affrays between the whites and the natives. We could allude to instances where the reserves comprise quantities of land sufficient to give to each Indian family four or five times as much as a settler is permitted to acquire under the Pre-emption Law of the country. We could refer to instances where these so-called reserves comprise choice patches of land, running hickety-pickety through important districts in such a way as to present a formidable obstacle to the progress of improvement. We could instance cases, not go far from where we write to do so, where these reserves touch upon important townsites and constitute a festering blot on civilization and common decency, to say nothing of health and safety. Yet, in view of all these facts—facts notorious enough, in all conscience—it appears to have been agreed between our Delegates and the Cabinet at Ottawa that, in so far as this inequitable reserve policy (?) is concerned, it is to be carefully perpetuated, instead of, as was hoped, cured by Confederation. We are anxious to believe that the words to which we have taken particular exception were introduced thoughtlessly—that their real import and possible consequences were not well considered; but we have felt it to be our duty thus plainly to point out these facts in order that this part of the Terms may be all the more certain to receive attention when the proper time comes. When that time does arrive we hope that the Dominion Government will be asked, in assuming the responsibility of managing the Indian affairs of British Columbia, to put an end to a great and keenly felt grievance, rather than to perpetuate it. Such a reform is equally demanded by both whites and aborigines. It is just as much in the interest of the latter as the former that there should be a complete revision of the reserve system, from one end of the Colony to the other, in order that there may be adjustment in location, reduction in size, a proper survey, definition, and supervision.

## European Mail Summary.

We have English dates of the 20th August. The Attorney-General has been re-elected without opposition at Plymouth, although his acceptance of the Bristol Recordship was condemned by a portion of his supporters. Recruiting for the army is proceeding very successfully in London and throughout the country. The practical value of volunteers as efficient soldiers acting in concert with the regular army having been impugned by a general officer, a controversy has sprung up and the Government are urged to give greater encouragement to the force as means of procuring more efficient returns.

The Prussian *Moniteur* says the Emperor so exposed himself in the battle before Sedan as to leave no doubt that he was seeking death. A single dispatch by cable to the New York Tribune, concerning the battle of Gravelotte, cost (notwithstanding the great reduction in cable tolls) two thousand two hundred and eighty dollars in gold for the mere transmission from London to New York. There were, besides, the expense of a special courier from the battle-field through Alsen, Rhenish Prussia and Belgium and thence to London, and the pay of the correspondent himself. The northern and eastern harbors are full of German vessels, which are prevented by the blockade from returning to their own ports. Most of the seamen, however, have made their way to Germany. The 12th of August in London was celebrated by the Apprentice Boys in their accustomed manner. The Roman Catholics got up a counter demonstration but the hostile parties were prevented from coming into collision by a large force of military and police. Later some rioting occurred and several persons were injured. Grouse shooting commenced on the 12th August. Reports from the moors describe the sport as good, the birds being numerous, but strong and wild. The reported shooting in Paris of an Englishman accused of being a Prussian spy, proves to be a wicked hoax. The sentence upon the editor of the Sheffield Telegraph will be pronounced by the Court of Queen's Bench at the Michaelmas term in November. An attempt to shoot Captain Elliott, an Essex magistrate, was made by a man who is believed to have been influenced by feelings of jealousy. Further experiments have been made at Shoeburyness with the Mitrailleur and its value as a defence in certain positions has been satisfactorily established. The harvest in the south was completed and the fields cleared, in the midland districts it was nearly completed and in Yorkshire the corn crops would all be gathered by the 30th ult. The reports of the results are generally satisfactory. Mr J J Briscoe, M P for West Surrey, and one of the oldest members of the House of Commons, is dead. The vacant seat will, it is believed, be warmly contested. Sir D Corrigan has been elected M P for Dublin by a large majority over Captain King Harman. A proposition for a subscription to raise a statue in Richmond to General "Stone wall" Jackson meets with much disfavor, as being unnecessary and also offensive towards the United States. An application to the Bankrupts' Court, for an extension of time to surrender to be granted to the Duke of Newcastle has been refused, except to a very limited extent.

A. GILMORE, MERCHANT TAILOR, and General Outfitter, has removed his place of business to the store adjoining the Colonial Hotel and opposite the Colonial Office, on Government Street, fourth door from Yates, where he proposes to give his old friends and new customers a chance on the principle of quick sale and small profits.

## New Advertisements.

## Fire Department.

ELECTION NOTICE.  
IN ACCORDANCE WITH THE PROVISIONS OF THE "Firemen's Protection Act, 1861," Notice is hereby given that an ELECTION for CHIEF ENGINEER and ASSISTANT ENGINEER of the Victoria Fire Department will take place on MONDAY, the 31 of OCTOBER, at the House of the Union Hook and Ladder Company. Polls open at 10 a.m. and close at 4 p.m.  
JNO JACKSON, President V.F.D.  
Victoria, B.C., Sept. 20, 1870.

Postponed.  
THE SAILING OF THE STEAMER "ENTERPRISE" is postponed until NINE o'clock to MORROW (Thursday) Morning. sc21

## JOSEPH GOSNELL,

DEALER IN  
Groceries, Provisions,  
Island and Oregon Produce,  
COR. OF DOUGLAS AND CORMORANT STS.  
sc21

NOTICE.  
M. R. G. RICHARDS OF THE ALHAMBRA Saloon, holds my Power of Attorney for the transaction of all my business during my temporary absence in California. WILLIAM MICKOLL.  
Witness—Robt Bishop, Solicitor.  
Dated 16th Sept., 1870.

## Underwriter's Goods!

J. P. DAVIES & CO.  
Will sell by Public Auction  
At Salesroom, Wharf St.

Friday, Sept 23, 1870  
AT 11 O'CLOCK, A. M.

For account of Underwriters, damaged on voyage of importation.

## EX BARK CORSAIR.

F D in dia over C C  
6 trusses ea 25 pr 2½ pt White Blankets

4 do 25 " 2½ " Scarlet do  
3 do 25 " 2½ " Green do  
C C over F D

X 2 X—1 bale, 5 Rams Double Imperial Paper

X 53 X—1 bale, 40 pieces 1469½ yards Grey Calico

X 54 X—1 bale, 40 pieces 1484 yards Grey Calico

X 18 X—1 bale, 20 pieces 1040½ yards Fancy Prints

TERMS, CASH.

J. P. DAVIES,  
sc21 Auctioneer.

## New Advertisement

## PROF. PLUMMER,

WILL

## ELOCUTE

AT THE

## ALHAMBRA HALL.

ON

## Wednesday Eve'g, Sept 21,

PROGRAMME:

Hastalet to the Players..... Shakespeare

Widow of Nain..... Willis

The Sphinx..... Mark Twain

Parthas..... Willis

Courtin' Pattie Biglow..... Anon

Molly McIroon..... Anon

No Scent in Heaven..... Mackay

The Ghost..... Saunders

Harp uv Tha-o-uan Ster-ring-ah..... Anon

Ritterhugovonchwillianfaustein..... Leland

Cap'n Rice, he bin a huskin..... Anon

TICKETS, 60 cents. To commence at 7½ o'clock.

To morrow Evening, Change of Programme. sc21

FOR SAN FRANCISCO DIRECT.

THE NORTH PACIFIC TRANSPORTATION CO.'S STEAMER

IDAHO,

H. M. GREGORY, Commander.

Will leave Brodrick's &amp; Co's Wharf for the above port on or about Saturday morning next

For Freight or Passage, apply to

sc20 R. BRODRICK.



PUBLIC NOTICE.

THE SAILING OF THE SIR JAMES DOUGLAS

is unavoidably postponed until SATURDAY 8th October at 11 a.m. sc21

B. W. PEARSE,  
Lands and Works Department, 17th September, 1870.

sc20

PUBLIC NOTICE.

THE STEAMER "SIR JAMES DOUGLAS" will leave Victoria on Monday the 26th September at 7 a.m. for Way Ports and Nanaimo, returning on Tuesday the 27th with Exhibitors and Produce for the Agricultural Show.

All up Freight must be shipped on Saturday the 24th inst.

Lands and Works Department, 12th September, 1870. sc13

HAVING PURCHASED THE ABOVE,

I beg most respectfully to state that nothing shall be done on my part to keep up the good reputation of the other firms, and

trust from my long acquaintance with the business I shall merit a continuance of the favors shown to my predecessor.

A Good Luncheon Daily.

Wines, Liquors, Ales and Cigars of the best quality.

AUGUSTUS COVVS

Dated Sept 10, 1870. sc20

Commercial Exchange,

THOMAS GOLDEN — Proprietor,

COR. WHARF and FORT STREETS,

sc20

AGRICULTURAL AND HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY.

TENDERS FOR THE CARPENTER'S

I work on the Show Ground, Cook street, to be sent in or before Wednesday next, the 21st instant, to the undersigned, who will furnish Plans and Specifications.

J. CHESTNEY BALES,  
Hon. Secy Managing Com.

sc18

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Masonic Ball

WM. DALBY,

HAVING LEASED THE

Rock Bay Tannery,

From Mr. WEBSTER, and purchased THE STOCK in value

has now on hand a

LARGE ASSORTMENT OF

HARNESS, SOLE, ROUNSET, BRIDLE,

APARAO, CALF, KIP

And other kinds of

EQUINERIES

He has on hand the Best and Largest Assortment of

TRAM, DOUBLE AND SINGLE BUGGY

CART, DRAY AND TEAM

HARNESS

And has received,

EX CORSAIR, FROM LONDON,

Ladies' and Gent's

RIDING SADDLES,

BRIDLES

AND WHIPS

All of which will be sold

CHEAP FOR CASH

To make room for other Goods

A general assortment of Ladies' and Gentlemen's

TRUNKS

and Valises.

SOLE LEATHER TRUNKS &amp; VALISES

Made to Order.

MANUFACTORY and SALESROOM,

St Nicholas Building, Government Street.

sc20 3m dia

HAVING OPENED AN OFFICE

on the corner of Government and Bastion

streets, is prepared to perform all operations

in the most approved manner.

Victoria, June 15th, 1870.

JUL 6m

DAVID R. SMITH,

CIVIL AND MECHANICAL ENGINEER,

SOLICITOR OF AMERICAN AND FOREIGN

PATENTS

421 MONTGOMERY STREET,

P. O. BOX 1161,

SAN FRANCISCO.

With agencies in Washington, London, Paris,

Vienna, &amp;c

Specifications and Drawings prepared, Examinations made, Caveats, Filled, Foreign Patents obtained, Rejected, Applications Prosecuted, Interferences Conducted, Extensions applied for, Re-Issues Procured, Assignments Prepared, and so forth.

New Goods ex Corsair!

A. CASAMAYOU &amp; CO,

HAVE JUST RECEIVED FROM ENGLAND

an assortment of

Groceries, Candles and Pro-

visions,

# THE BRITISH COLONIST.

Wednesday Morning, Sept 21, 1870.

## Shipping Intelligence.

PORT OF VICTORIA, BRITISH COLUMBIA.

ENTERED.  
Sept 21—Stur Isabel, Starr, Port Townsend  
Stur Eliza Anderson, Finch, Port Townsend  
CLEARED  
Sept 21—Stur Isabel, Starr, Port Townsend  
Stur Eliza Anderson, Finch, Port Townsend  
Stur Thornton, Brown, Q. C. Island

## Auction Sales To-Day.

LUMLEY FRANKLIN.... Yates street,.... will sell at 11  
at salesroom, Groceries, Tobacco, Clothing, Glass-  
ware, Hardware, &c.

THE OPPOSITION—OFF FOR PUGET SOUND.  
The departure of the Sound steamers yesterday afternoon drew a pretty large crowd to the wharves of the Hudson Bay and Brodrick & Co. The boats had been advertised to leave at 5 o'clock, but some delay occurred, and although high steam was up and the lines had been slackened, and the vessels seemed like resting horses preparing for a spirited contest, neither appeared ready for the start until 5½ o'clock, when the Isabel suddenly blew her departure whistle, cast off her lines and started quickly off. The Eliza Anderson—which headed up harbor—at once blew her whistle, cast off her lines, and backed past the Company's wharf nearly to James Bay, when she, too, headed out of the harbor. The Isabel, by the time the Anderson rounded Laurel Point, was clear of the harbor, leaving behind her a long, streak of black smoke to mark her progress. She had at least five minutes start of her opponent; and as far as the eye could follow, the two boats from Beacon Hill the Isabel increased the distance between them with "space-devouring strides." The Isabel had 50 passengers and the Eliza Anderson about 40

PROFESSOR PLUMMER, a humorist and lecturer, will give select dialectic, elocutionary and humorous readings and delineations at Alhambra Hall this evening. Gems from Shakespeare, Tom Hood, Longfellow, Mark Twain, Whittier, Mrs Norton, O E Dodge and others will be read or recited with—if we are to credit American critics—an untoldness and power that will wring tears of laughter from the most practical and grizzled amongst us. Get your buttons well secured before you go to hear him. The admission—well, we will allow the Professor to tell what that is in his own peculiar style—"An athletic individual will insist mildly yet FIRMLY, on a voluntary donation of an American ½ Dollar from each person who attempts to enter. At the serene hour of 7:30 P.M., the attenuated but sylph-like form and 7-benign countenance of the Speaker will be visible, and the onlookers will commence immediately thereafter."

TOO BAD.—Our local contemporary is really not treating his few readers at all well. Six days ago the great international boat race took place at Lachine. Four days ago the result was announced here in a special telegram to this journal; and yet our contemporary is still keeping his readers in ignorance of the fact,—still, Micawber-like, waiting for "the particulars" to turn up! This is really too bad. If he cannot manage to raise the price of a telegram, and it is too spleenous to give his readers the advantage of ours, surely his friends—if, peradventure, he have any left,—might manage to raise the amount by subscription. It's really too bad that his few readers should be deprived of the news through his want of energy or poverty.

PROSPECTIVE MATCH.—Previous to leaving for the Lachine race, Mr Renforth, champion sculler of England and stroke of the Tyne crew, received a challenge from Mr Coulthard of America, to row a match either in Canadian or American waters. Renforth in reply expressed his willingness to row against Coulthard or any other oarsman for from \$1000 to \$1250 a side, and expressed a preference for Canadian waters, but intimated a willingness to meet him at Pittsburg. It was also stated that efforts were being made in the States to bring about a match at double sculls between Renforth and Taylor and Walter Brown and McKee.

A DEAR BOX OF PEARS.—A colored man, cook on the Eliza Anderson, was yesterday detected in the act of passing ashore a box of pears, with intent to defraud the revenue of the munificent sum of two bits. The accused was taken before the Police Magistrate, who fined him \$20, for smuggling.

BROKE FROM THE CHAINGANG.—On Monday an Indian convict, while working about Government House, gave his keepers the slip and made good his escape. The convict was in for two years for house-breaking. He had on when he left a chain, property of the Government, which he is requested to return, as he can have no further use for it.

THE SHOW.—The Enterprise will leave New Westminster at daylight on Wednesday, 28th inst, in order that exhibitors may be in time for the Show on Wednesday, which will be open to the public in the afternoon.

COUNTY COURT.—The case of Fell & Finlayson vs Robinson occupied the Court yesterday for about five hours. The arguments were closed on both sides and the Judge reserved his decision until Thursday next, till which time the Court is adjourned.

POSTPONED.—The sailing of the Enterprise for New Westminster, announced to take place this morning, has been postponed till Thursday morning at 9 o'clock. She will return on Saturday.

WEEKLY SALE.—Mr Franklin's regular weekly sale of general goods will be held to-day at his salesroom. A miscellaneous line will be offered. Sale to commence at 11 o'clock, a.m.

SOUND COMMUNICATION.—A memorial to the Executive for the subsidy of the Sound steamers, to enable semi-weekly trips to be made, is in circulation.

THE BRIG BIZANTION will sail about Saturday for Honolulu, S.I. She will have a full cargo of salmon and general merchandise.

THE BRIG R. BERT COWAN, hence for Honolulu, reached her destination after a 37 days' passage, and was to sail on her return trip on the 5th or 6th of October.

FELL'S COFFEE, superior to any other brand manufactured on the Coast, may be obtained at all respectable dealers throughout the Colony.

DRAWING NEAR.—The repairers on the telegraph line have now got as far as Saanich, and will probably reach this city on Saturday, when the line will be in excellent order throughout—better in fact than it has ever been.

CAMP MEETING.—The Wesleyan Methodists have been holding a camp-meeting at the mouth of the O'billiwhack river, during the past few days. The attendance of both whites and Indians has been large, and we understand there have been indications of good result.

THE IDAHO.—This steamship sailed at 10 o'clock yesterday morning for Nanaimo to take in a cargo of coal.

STEAMBOAT HOPE.—Yesterday the new boiler was successfully placed in the steamboat Hope and set in position.

PIGEON SHOOTING.—Three gentlemen out shooting yesterday brought in about one hundred birds.

THE SOUTHAMPTON and ASPIEWALL steamers have been taken off. Too much Pacific Railroad is the cause.

THE GOBOAT BOXER will leave Dickson, Campbell & Co's, wharf this morning and make a trial trip.

NO MEETING OF THE CITY COUNCIL took place last evening.

THE SCHOONER BLACK DIAMOND brought the Idaho's freight to Brodrick's wharf yesterday.

## Charles Dickens.

CRITICISMS ON HIS TREATMENT OF HIS WIFE—HOW HE REFERRED TO HER IN HIS WILL.

London Correspondence Chicago Tribune.

The extravagance of Mr. Dickens' eulogists greatly annoyed the school of authors who held his literary merits in less esteem; but nothing was said; and the monuments of praise were raised in every direction. The terms of his will, however, and the remarks upon that overtax the patience of the censors, and at last they have broken out. The Saturday Review—an old enemy of Dickens, and in my opinion a very unfair one, for while it constantly strove to depreciate him, no journal ever stole more from his writings—has this week spoken out what has been widely said in society. I am a thorough admirer of Dickens. I knew him pretty intimately, and all I ever saw of him made me like him as a man as well as admire him as an author. But I cannot excuse his will. I think the legacy to Miss Ternan, whose name is so painful to the wife, in bad taste and quite unnecessary as the aid might have been given in another way. I especially think the elaborate tribute to Miss Hogarth and the oblique coldness with which Mrs. Dickens is referred to, is discreditable to Dickens. It is a legacy of hatred, and must make every member of the family more or less uncomfortable. The differences with Mr. Dickens, after all, were questions of mere temperament. No reflection was ever breathed upon her character. Yet she was allowed to be kept ignorant of his illness; she was studiously kept away from the funeral, and has been treated throughout as though deserving to wear the Scarlet Letter. The Saturday Review refers to the mode in which Dickens first made known his domestic troubles to the world, and contrasts that parade with the strict silence of his wife. It then continues:

"With the worst taste, Mr. Dickens when in the vigor of life affronted his wife by making his married life public property; and dying he has repeated the wrong and offence. Profuse and unctuous and stilted in his expressions of gratitude to his wife's sister, liberal in the provision that he has made for that lady, not forgetful of another lady, he has reduced his wife's income by one-half after his death with something of a self-laudatory announcement that he has already been far too generous to her during his life. He leaves to his wife, as annuity, the interest of £8,000, coupled with the boastful reminder that he has since his separation allowed her £600 a year. We hardly call this brave or earnest. If Mr. Dickens has been annoyed by his wife's temper or lack of sympathy with his noble nature, some lingering touch of the human kindness of which we are told that he is the evangelist might have warmed his heart or his pen when he came to speak of the mother of his children with the words of a dying man. His heart might be all charity and love to the whole human race, but it was only enough to one dispossessed lady, that lady his own wife—who, whether she has wrongs or sorrows, at least kept them herself. To Miss Ternan and Miss Hogarth Mr. Dickens very likely has duties and he has cheerfully recognized them by word and deed. We are told to believe that all his duties to his wife were summed up by giving her an annuity without a single word of recognition, or, if it were needed, of forgiveness and reconciliation."

The above is severe to savagery, and the writer puts a dark shade everywhere; but to much of it no answer is possible. Dickens was a man of strong likes and dislikes. He had come to entertain resentment against his wife, and the feeling grew. To defend her was to secure his anger, and this very will is a species of wrathful retort. I am glad at this moment to communicate a fact which has not been mentioned in the English press. A complete reconciliation has taken place between Mrs. Dickens and her sister—it seems too painful to add—and between Mrs. Dickens and her eldest daughter. A few days ago there was a meeting between the three; much shedding of tears and poignancy of feeling; but the end is as I have described. It would appear that she was the deceased alone who stood in the way. His death unites the children to the mother, and sister to sister! One wishes the veteran Mr. Hogarth, whose death occurred a few months since, could have witnessed this meeting. Mr. Hogarth, who was an intimate friend of Walter Scott, and who often sat with Wilson in the "Ambrosia Nights," was a singularly tender-hearted man, and no one can exaggerate the grief which he felt at the difference between his daughters. I have heard his voice break as he spoke of it. He liked his son-in-law, and was once exceedingly proud of him; but, after the separation, he could not bear to hear his name mentioned. His sympathies were solely with his wife, and it appeared as though some loved ideal was shattered when Dickens told his wife he could live with her no longer.

FELL'S COFFEE, superior to any other brand manufactured on the Coast, may be obtained at all respectable dealers throughout the Colony.

DRESS-MAKING AND MANTLE-MAKING.—Those departments will be opened at London House on Sept 19th, under the charge of a thoroughly experienced cutter, who arrived from England by the California, and who is prepared to produce the latest styles. \*

MRS. DIGNY PALMER will resume her Dancing Classes Sept 13th, 1870. Juvenile Classes on Tuesdays and Fridays at half-past 3 o'clock p.m. Adult Class on Tuesday and Friday evenings at 8 o'clock. Academy—Fort Street, Victoria, B.C.

REMEMBER THE FATE OF ABASOMAL.—Fred Payne, Tonsorial Artist. Shaving 12½ cents. Hair Cutting 25 cents. Shampooing 25 cents. That Original Cheap Shaving Shop stands on the sunny side of Johnson street. \*

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THE BRIG R. BERT COWAN, hence for Honolulu, reached her destination after a 37 days' passage, and was to sail on her return trip on the 5th or 6th of October.

## By Electric Telegraph.

SPECIAL TO THE DAILY BRITISH COLONIST.

## LAST NIGHT'S DISPATCHES.

### Europe.

PARIS, Sept 19.—The Swiss, American and Belgian Ambassadors decline to quit Paris.

LONDON, Sept 19.—Jules Favre has gone to the Prussian headquarters. Fears were entertained that he will not be received, but he requested of Bismarck his safe conduct and was answered favorably, and set out immediately for Meaux, the present headquarters of the King.

The village of Bezelle, near Sedan, was destroyed by the Prussians because some wounded fugitives from the German army were massacred in the streets.

The Pall Mall Gazette's correspondence from Rheims says Bismarck is anxious at the policy to be pursued by the United States Government now that France has been defeated.

It is said that Prussia craves American sympathy, but cannot treat with a Republic.

Dis派ces to-day state that the prospect of Bismarck's escape is hopeless. Only

25 miles rise.

The value of imports at the port of Toronto during July and August of last year was \$172,705; and during the corresponding months of the present year \$299,079—increasing

126,370.

The Toronto Globe advocates the construction of a canal on the Canadian side of the Sault Ste. Marie, where it can be built much more cheaply than on the American side.

Jim Mace, champion pugilist of the world, gave a sparing exhibition in Montreal on the 30th. A set-to between Jim and Dooley Mace wound up the performance. It was understood that a match had been arranged between Tom Allen, ex-champion of America, and Joe Wormald—to come off shortly in Canada.

John Ross, Q.M.A. and Q.O., an eminent chancery lawyer of Toronto, died on the 30th.

The Freemasons of London, Ontario, are forming a Masonic Building Society with a capital of \$14,000.

A London telegram was received in Canada on the 30th, announcing the death of the Earl of Aberdeen by drowning on a voyage from America to Melbourne.

On the 41st betting was about 2 to 1 on the Tyne crew at Montreal.

A man named Henry Welsh committed suicide by shooting himself at London on the 31st. He placed the muzzle of a loaded gun in his mouth and pulled the trigger with his big toe.

Detailed accounts of the arrival of the expedition under Colonel Wolseley at Fort Garry on the 24th are published in the Canadian papers; but there is nothing of importance beyond what we were enabled to place before the readers of this journal more than a week ago. The troops disembarked on the morning of the 24th at a point about two miles below the Fort and, marching across the prairie at the back of the town of Winnipeg, surrounded the Fort. No resistance of any kind was offered. There were, however, indications that the departure of Riel and his people from the Fort must have been more precipitate than dignified. The fragments of their unfinished breakfast lay on the table, while loaded guns and side-arms pointed at a lingering disposition to resist. It was understood that Riel was anxious to oppose the expedition, but that most of his followers refused to back him. The people at the Fort were quite taken by surprise, Bishop Tache stating that he did not expect the party to arrive for several days. Warrants were obtained by private individuals against Riel, O'Donnough and other prominent members of the rebel government on charges of false imprisonment, &c. According to latest accounts Riel intended making his way out of the settlement if possible.

THE NORTHERN ARMY is marching on Saint Denis.

PARIS, Sept 19.—It is reported that 300 Uhlans yesterday occupied Versailles.

LONDON, Sept 19.—Mr. Malet, Second Secretary of the British Embassy, who finally succeeded in reaching the Prussian headquarters, returned on Friday bringing an answer from Bismarck to Lord Lyons. Mr. Malet's talk with Bismarck was plain and to the point. He asked for an ultimatum, to which Bismarck replied that he must have Metz and Strasburg, and will starve, bombard and force Paris into a surrender. The written answer to Lord Lyons was confidential, but the latter intimated that he thinks Bismarck means to have Paris in his power before concluding his demands.

NEW YORK, Sept 19.—A movement in Bavaria and Wurtemburg in favor of forming a United States in Germany, is under consideration.

The North Germany proper modifications are successfully progressing.

BREMEN, Sept 18.—The North German Lloyd's line of steamships will commence running regularly again between Bremen and ports in the United States on the 1st of October.

CANADA.

LONDON, Sept 19.—A Canadian writes to the Birmingham Gazette that the present liberal Government of the colony will drive Canada to annexation to the United States or independence of Great Britain within six years.

It then continues:

"With the worst taste, Mr. Dickens when in the vigor of life affronted his wife by making his married life public property; and dying he has repeated the wrong and offence. Profuse and unctuous and stilted in his expressions of gratitude to his wife's sister, liberal in the provision that he has made for that lady, not forgetful of another lady, he has reduced his wife's income by one-half after his death with something of a self-laudatory announcement that he has already been far too generous to her during his life. He leaves to his wife, as annuity, the interest of £8,000, coupled with the boastful reminder that he has since his separation allowed her £600 a year. We hardly call this brave or earnest. If Mr. Dickens has been annoyed by his wife's temper or lack of sympathy with his noble nature, some lingering touch of the human kindness of which we are told that he is the evangelist might have warmed his heart or his pen when he came to speak of the mother of his children with the words of a dying man. His heart might be all charity and love to the whole human race, but it was only enough to one dispossessed lady, that lady his own wife—who, whether she has wrongs or sorrows, at least kept them herself. To Miss Ternan and Miss Hogarth Mr. Dickens very likely has duties and he has cheerfully recognized them by word and deed. We are told to believe that all his duties to his wife were summed up by giving her an annuity without a single word of recognition, or, if it were needed, of forgiveness and reconciliation."

The above is severe to savagery, and the writer puts a dark shade everywhere; but to much of it no answer is possible. Dickens was a man of strong likes and dislikes. He had come to entertain resentment against his wife, and the feeling grew. To defend her was to secure his anger, and this very will is a species of wrathful retort. I am glad at this moment to communicate a fact which has not been mentioned in the English press. A complete reconciliation has taken place between Mrs. Dickens and her sister—it seems too painful to add—and between Mrs. Dickens and her eldest daughter. A few days ago there was a meeting between the three; much shedding of tears and poignancy of feeling; but the end is as I have described. It would appear that she was the deceased alone who stood in the way. His death unites the children to the mother, and sister to sister! One wishes the veteran Mr. Hogarth, whose death occurred a few months since, could have witnessed this meeting. Mr. Hogarth, who was an intimate friend of Walter Scott, and who often sat with Wilson in the "Ambrosia Nights," was a singularly tender-hearted man, and no one can exaggerate the grief which he felt at the difference between his daughters. I have heard his voice break as he spoke of it. He liked his son-in-law, and was once exceedingly proud of him; but, after the separation, he could not bear to hear his name mentioned. His sympathies were solely with his wife, and it appeared as though some loved ideal was shattered when Dickens told his wife he could live with her no longer.

FELL'S COFFEE, superior to any other brand manufactured on the Coast, may be obtained at all respectable dealers throughout the Colony.

DRESS-MAKING AND MANTLE-MAKING.—Those departments will be opened at London House on Sept 19th, under the charge of a thoroughly experienced cutter, who arrived from England by the California, and who is prepared to produce the latest styles. \*

MRS. DIGNY PALMER will resume her Dancing Classes Sept 13th, 1870. Juvenile Classes on Tuesdays and Fridays at half-past 3 o'clock p.m. Adult Class on Tuesday and Friday evenings at 8 o'clock. Academy—Fort Street, Victoria, B.C.

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THE BRIG R. BERT COWAN, hence for Honolulu, reached her destination after a 37 days' passage, and was to sail on her return trip on the 5th or 6th of October.

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